

Fortune is something fickle,
but misfortune is always sincere.
—Mail Order Journal.

THE SALT LAKE HERALD

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Weather for Saturday.

The Metals.

Silver, 50¢ per ounce.
Copper (cathodes), 12½¢ per pound.
Lead, 4¢ per 100 pounds.

TAFEE BILL A FRAUD UPON THE PEOPLE

Democrats, Republicans and a
Filipino Join in Attack on
the Measure.

PROTECTIONISTS ALSO
LIFT UP THEIR VOICES

ULTIMATE CONSUMERS' CAUSE
CHAMPIONED BY CLAYTON
OF ALABAMA.

Washington, April 2.—The voice of the Filipino for the first time was heard today in the legislative halls of congress. It was raised in protest against the system of free trade, which the Payne bill seeks to establish with the Philippines.

Standing in his place in the house of representatives, Pablo Ocampo de Leon, resident commissioner for that island possession of the United States, criticized the proposition for free trade because, he said, it would cause a decrease in the revenues of the islands, and act upon the trusts in such a way as to preclude the possibility of independence. Speaking for the Filipinos and voicing their sentiments, Mr. Ocampo de Leon pleaded for such independence.

President Taft Quoted.

At the conclusion of Dr. de Leon's remarks, Mr. Goulden, New York, made the statement that at a public dinner in Washington, before he was president, Mr. Taft declared that when he went to the Philippines he was credibly informed that if he could get the influence and active support of Mr. Ocampo de Leon he would have no trouble in pacifying the Filipino people.

"Are they pacified now?" a voice on the Republican side was heard to say. "They are pacified," was Mr. Goulden's reply to his unknown questioner. Mr. Moore (Pennsylvania) addressed the house "as a protectionist, who believes in his own land and the advancement of his own people." He pleaded for protection for American men and women, who know the blessings of their own environment and seek to hold them undisturbed, protection from the produce that holds enthralled American genius and against the unscrupulousness of the foreigner who flatters away American substances upon foreign fops and follies."

Plea for Free Hides.

Mr. Young (New York) urged the placing of hides on the free list. "The duty has been a handicap upon our industrial system for twelve years," he said. "Before the passage of the Dingell bill the tanning business of this country was in a healthy condition, but since the imposition of the duty the independent tanners, who were dependent on the home trade, have become discouraged and many of them have simply become workmen for the monopoly which the duty created."

He opposed the reduction of the duty on sole and belting leather from 20 per cent to 5 per cent.

"It is humiliating to hear a cry coming up from the south for protection of the sugar industry, and to hear a cry from the north for the reduction of the duty on leather, and to see the tariff makers put on the free list."

Republicans Forget Pledges.

The bill, in the opinion of Mr. Bowers (Mississippi), did not honestly represent the Republican pledges. He said certain favored interests had been carved out of the necessities of life and had been taxed out of proportion.

Mr. Ransdell of Louisiana pleaded for a duty of 5¢ cents a pound on cotton importations, deprecating the free trade of the Philippines sugar and the policy of offering Pinchot in regard to conservation of the forests.

Maintaining that he was a protectionist even to the point of the standard, Mr. Langley of Kentucky declared that he was still unconvinced that all of the provisions of the Payne bill were in full accord with the doctrines of the Republican party. "They have failed to convince," he said, "that the proposed reductions of the duty on lumber is in accordance with the doctrines of the Republican party. He asserted Chairman Payne would be unable "to deliver the goods." That the reduction in the lumber schedule would increase the wages of laboring men Mr. Langley denied.

Assault of Mr. Clayton.

"The Republican party," said Mr. Clayton of Alabama, "has debauched the manufacturers of the country by taking out to them by preachment."

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JORDAN BANK BATTLE WILL GO TO FINISH

Nelson Wing in Full Control
and Rival Institution Will
Open Doors Today.

ROOM FOR ONLY ONE
IN BINGHAM JUNCTION

DIRECTORS OF OLD BANK ISSUE
STATEMENT OF THEIR
POSITION.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

Bingham Junction, April 2.—The Jordan State bank, which has become involved in a decidedly interesting fight between the rival stockholders, opened this morning with the Nelson wing in full control. D. John Bloom of the State Bank of Utah of Salt Lake was at the cashier's window, in place of W. D. Fitzgerald, who was deposed yesterday by the Nelson faction, which now has control of two shares of stock more than enough to control the bank. In anticipation of a repetition of yesterday's run on the bank, Henry T. McEwan of the State Bank of Utah, and vice president of the Jordan State bank, who is leading the fight of the Nelson interests, accompanied by a deputy sheriff, arrived in Bingham Junction early this morning in an automobile, bringing with them \$19,000 in gold. This afternoon, after the bank had closed, Mr. McEwan stated that the money brought from Salt Lake was not needed, as the deposits for the day were in excess of the withdrawals.

Mr. McEwan laughed at the suggestion that a run had been made on the bank, saying that all day Thursday there were only five accounts closed. He said that perhaps the withdrawals had exceeded the deposits by \$8,000, but that there was enough money in the vaults of the State Bank of Utah to take up all of the \$8,000 of deposits. In this case, the money was verified by W. D. Fitzgerald, the retiring cashier, who said that the bank was absolutely solvent and could not be financially embarrassed should all of the deposits be withdrawn. He said that the \$8,000 of deposits had been reduced to \$14,000 within the last few days.

Minority Stays Away.

The minority stockholders of the bank did not meet the institution all day. J. W. W. Fitzgerald and W. D. Fitzgerald, former president and cashier of the bank, were in Salt Lake arranging for the immediate operation of the new People's bank, which was organized by the minority stockholders to fight the Jordan State bank. Articles of incorporation for this bank will be filed tomorrow with the secretary of state. J. W. W. Fitzgerald has been chosen president of the new bank and W. D. Fitzgerald, the cashier, William Aylott, president of the Jordan State bank, will be a director of the new bank and an active participant in the fight against the institution of which he is still the president.

Arrangements were made yesterday whereby the Utah National bank will be made the correspondent of the new institution. The State Bank of Utah has succeeded the Utah National bank as correspondent of the Jordan State bank. Each bank has influential Salt Lake connections as well as financial and business backing in Bingham Junction, and each is prepared to fight to a finish, for it is considered by both sides that the new bank will be a support to the old bank, and that a fight will be made for the business.

A considerable item in the transaction of banking in Bingham Junction is the cashing of the checks and the drawing of money. The checks are drawn on McCormick & Co.'s bank in Salt Lake, and a small exchange is charged for cashing them. The new bank will be located at the hotel of the smelter street and expects to get a larger share of this business.

"We will cash their checks for nothing," said Mr. McEwan today, speaking for the old bank.

Indicative of the feeling of antagonism are statements of H. T. McEwan, of the Nelson faction, and W. D. Fitzgerald of the opposite party.

Fight Is Expensive.

"They'll know they've had a run for their money when we get through with them," said Mr. McEwan. "This fight means that Bingham Junction will have two banks, neither of which is making more than expenses, and the other not in charge of the Jordan State bank. They are not convinced that the sale of the Nelson stock to the representatives of the State Bank of Utah was bona fide. The new bank should get nearly all of the Bingham business."

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Payne—"Consumer! What's a Consumer?"

LAND OF ROCK OF GIBRALTAR

Roosevelt Welcomed by British
Governor—Steamer Then
Sailed for Naples.

Gibraltar, April 2.—The steamer Hamburg, with Theodore Roosevelt and the members of his party on board, came into Gibraltar a few minutes before 9 o'clock this morning. After a stay of little more than three hours, the Hamburg sailed for Naples.

Richard L. Sprague, the American consul, and an aide-de-camp of General Sir Frederick Forestier-Walker, governor of Gibraltar, went out to the Hamburg to welcome the former president of the United States. After an exchange of greetings, Mr. Roosevelt, wearing a frock coat and hat, came down over the side and stepped into a launch sent out by the captain of the port, and was brought ashore. The party proceeded at once to the residence of Mr. Sprague. At half-past 10 o'clock Mr. Roosevelt called upon General Forestier-Walker.

The general had invited Mr. Roosevelt to luncheon, as had also Mr. Sprague, but Mr. Roosevelt was not able to accept either of these invitations on account of the short stay here of the Hamburg.

Mr. Roosevelt refused to be photographed, and he declined every request for an interview. The weather is bright and warm, and Mr. Roosevelt appeared to be in the best of health and spirits. Upon leaving the Hamburg, he shook hands with a number of the passengers, who cheered him enthusiastically.

When asked directly concerning the rumor that an attack had been made upon him during the voyage Mr. Roosevelt said the only basis for it was that "an idiotic, excitable Italian" used angry expressions to him while he was on the bridge of the vessel talking to the captain. He said this man made no attempt upon him whatever, and that he was promptly removed and confined below during the rest of the voyage.

MEXICAN JUSTICE.

Two Americans Convicted of Murder
Have Their Doubts.

El Paso, Tex., April 2.—Upon the decision of the federal supreme court of Mexico depends the fate of Ole E. Finstad and "Shorty" Coughner, Americans held in the jailing Chihuahua awaiting trial on trial at their appeal from the conviction on the charge of murdering Robert Rutherford of Philadelphia. The latter is a brother-in-law of Finstad. Finstad and Coughner, both residents of Los Angeles, Cal., appealed their case to the federal district court at Juarez and the decision just rendered is favorable to them. The matter must now be passed upon by the supreme court, sitting at the City of Mexico. Rutherford and McMurray were killed at Finstad's ranch two years ago and Coughner was wounded. Finstad claimed that the crime was committed by Mexican robbers, but in spite of this claim both he and Coughner were placed on trial at Chihuahua on the charge of murder and found guilty. They were each sentenced to twelve and a half years imprisonment, but appealed to the federal district court.

CLUB WOMEN PROTEST.

Detroit, April 2.—Detroit's club women, numbering 2,000, have under way a vigorous protest to Michigan's congressmen, against the increase in duty on gloves and hosiery in the Payne tariff bill.

AN IOWA IDEA.

Des Moines, Ia., April 2.—A bill prohibiting combinations of lumber concerns in Iowa passed the house today. It provides imprisonment of six months and a fine of \$200 to \$500.

SLAW TO PERMIT BOXING.

Springfield, Ill., April 2.—A bill was introduced in the house today permitting the holding of sparring exhibitions before athletic clubs for six-round bouts, with not less than six-ounce gloves.

SUGAR TRUST IS SOAKED BY LOEB

Duties of \$1,239,000 Put on
Importations on Ground
of Fraud.

New York, April 2.—Reassessments of duties amounting to a total increase of \$1,239,000 on sugar imported by the American Sugar Refining company at the refinery of Havemeyer & Elder between December, 1901, and November, 1907, has been ordered by Collector Loeb of the port of New York.

Mr. Loeb ordered the reliquidation of the duties on the ground of fraud.

The imposition of the increased assessments is a result of the trial of the case of the government against the American Sugar Refining company, which was recently tried here, in which the government was awarded \$124,000.

Ex-United States Attorney Stinson and Assistant District Attorney Denison, who prosecuted the previous case, have been retained by the department of justice as special counsel to carry on further litigation of a similar nature.

Acting upon evidence which they laid before him, Collector Loeb ordered the reliquidation of the duties and the increase of \$1,239,000 in assessments followed. Of this amount it was announced today, about \$100,000 has been paid to the government by the American Sugar Refining company. In addition to the assessment of \$1,239,000 the government claims it has been defrauded out of about \$500,000 in duties on sugar, which are now being taken on trial at the Jersey City refinery prior to 1901. It was announced today that legal steps were now being taken to enforce a collection of these duties.

AGENTS TO BE DISMISSED

New York Life Insurance Companies
Limited as to the Amount of
New Business.

New York, April 2.—As a result of the limitation placed on new business of life insurance companies by the insurance law, the New York Life Insurance company, it was announced today, would, on May 31, discharge 1,000 of its agents in various parts of the country. The dismissal order will affect agents who devote only a part of their time to the company.

Edward R. Perkins, second vice president of the New York Life Insurance company, said tonight that in the last two years more than 5,000 life insurance agents have lost their positions. Another 1,000 would have to go by May 31, thus bringing a force which once numbered 8,000 down to 2,000.

"It is a curious situation," said Mr. Perkins. "I know of no other business that is affected in like manner. There is no legal limitation on a banker's business or on a broker's business. But if the officers of a life insurance company write more than \$150,000,000 new business within the calendar year they are subject to fine and imprisonment."

VIRGINIAN RAILWAY OPEN FOR BUSINESS

Norfolk, Va., April 2.—The opening of the Virginia railway extending from Sewell's Point, Norfolk, to Deep Water, Va., on the Kenawake river, a distance of 46 miles, took place today with an elaborate celebration here, made notable by the presence of H. H. Rogers, who personally built the "Virginia" at a cost of about \$40,000,000; Samuel Clemens (Mark Twain), and several New York financiers interested with Mr. Rogers in the undertaking.

The Virginia railway, begun in March, 1892, was completed Feb. 17, 1909. More than 1,000,000 acres of coal lands in West Virginia have been made accessible by it and the road has opened up a country never before enjoying railroad facilities.

DETERMINED TO PROD THE WORLD

Special Assistant Attorney
General in New York on
Canal Libel Case.

New York, April 2.—Investigation of the Panama libel charge against the New York World was resumed before a federal grand jury today under the direction of Stuart McNamara, special assistant attorney general. It was said the purpose of the new inquiry was to obtain indictments in this city against the publishers and possibly one of the editors of the World, who recently were indicted in Washington, in order that their trials might be held in New York, instead of Washington.

Names of Witnesses.

The witnesses subpoenaed to appear before the grand jury today included Don C. Setz, business manager of the World; Dumont Clark, vice president of the Press Publishing company, which publishes the World; N. G. Thwaites, secretary to Joseph Pulitzer, the publisher; C. M. White, the assistant cashier; Earl Harding and David Ferguson, reporters, and John Hadwin, a messenger in the World building. Subpoenas have also been issued to S. M. Williams, a World reporter, who is now abroad, and John C. Hammond, a newspaper man, who is ill and in a hospital.

When the jury took up the Panama matter after considering several other cases, George M. Roe, in the office of the collector of taxes of New York City, was called to testify. He spent but a short time in the grand jury room, and was followed by Vice President Clark of the Press Publishing company.

Vice President Clark was in the grand jury room for three-quarters of an hour. Don C. Setz, business manager of the World, remained half an hour before the grand jury. The grand jury then adjourned, and all other witnesses in connection with the libel investigation were excused until next Thursday.

BUNGLING HANGMAN.

Murderer Strangled to Death in Montana State Prison.

Helena, Mont., April 2.—A special to the Record from Kalispell says that Frederic Lebeau, the murderer of Young Yookum, paid the death penalty shortly after 10 o'clock this morning. Just prior to the execution he became very sick and almost broke down. He regained his nerve, however, and walked to the scaffold. He made a statement just before the trap fell to the effect that he was innocent.

PATHFINDERS IN ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, April 2.—The New York-Seattle automobile road pathfinders arrived here tonight at 6:30 o'clock, after a run of 1,000 miles from Bloomington, Ill. The machines left Bloomington at 9 o'clock this morning.

The first miles of the run were made over muddy roads.

EPIDEMIC IN ECUADOR.

Guayaquil, Ecuador, April 2.—During the month of March sixty-one new cases of bubonic plague and twenty deaths from the disease were reported. There also were 108 cases of yellow fever in the republic, fifty of which resulted fatally.

SCARLET FEVER ABANDONED.

Washington, April 2.—An epidemic of scarlet fever has broken out among the crew of the battleship Missouri, now at the Charleston navy yard, Boston, according to information received at the navy department today. Eight cases are reported.

BIG SCRAMBLE IS NOW ON IN DIVORCE COURT

Unhappy Couples Want to Be
Free Before New Law
Is Effective.

ALL RECORDS BROKEN
IN COURT YESTERDAY

TEN DIVORCES IN FIFTY MINUTES—TWENTY-ONE CASES
ARE HEARD.

Judge C. W. Morse of the district court, who has charge of the divorce division, broke all previous records at the matrimonial yesterday afternoon, granting ten divorces in fifty minutes and hearing twenty-one cases in less than two hours, the others being chiefly delinquencies in the matter of alimony.

Case after case was disposed of with scant waste of time. All but one of the recipients of divorce bills were women who had not been properly supported. One lone husband, whose wife had become tired of him, received his freedom.

Divorce business in the district court is expected to be unusually heavy from now until May 10, when the new divorce law will go into effect. This will prohibit re-marriage within a year. After that a falling off in the number of quick and easy divorces may be expected.

George E. Kennedy was the first case called. Kennedy, who is a working man, was accompanied by his oldest son, Tom, who corroborated his evidence to the desertion. He testified that he was married to his wife, Elizabeth, in March, 1907, and that they had lived together until May 7, 1908, when, he said, she left him without giving any reason. He tried to induce her to come back, but she had written him several times that she would never live with him again. He made a trip to Montana to induce her to come back and brought away his six children, who are now with him. The oldest child is 17 years and the youngest aged 6 years. He was given a divorce with the custody of the children.

William T. Herrold gave his wife \$25 three months after the marriage, but she says he almost immediately took it back again. Irene Herrold, the wife, a young and pretty woman, testified they were married in August, 1907, in this city, and that her husband worked only three weeks after the union at the trade of a miner. Her mother, Mrs. S. Ray, corroborated these statements. Mrs. Herrold granted the divorce with the custody of the children.

Dennis Harrington came home one day in June, 1907, and told his wife that he didn't want to live with her any longer, so he packed his trunk and left. Since then, she says, she has seen him on the street several times, but has never spoken to him. She testified he had worked for the city as driver of a garbage wagon and that she worked for the city as a time-earner about \$15 or \$20 a week. They were married in Salt Lake Nov. 30, 1906. For nearly two years she has supported herself. There are no children. Mrs. Elizabeth Traband, her mother, was certain that Harrington could support his wife if he wanted to. Judge Morse granted the divorce with \$20 a month alimony and \$50 attorney's fees.

Mrs. Caroline E. Barrett was the star of the matinee. She is a pretty blonde, tall and graceful, and she carried her baby in her arms. Her husband, J. George Barrett, a traveling salesman, testified that she never had any support and she had been working as a stenographer. "I have asked him," she said, "but he never had money." They were married Nov. 14, 1906, and have a child 18 months old. The divorce was granted with the custody of the child.

He gambles all the time," said Kate M. Silver of her husband, George D. Silver, who, she testified, has not supported her properly, having given her only \$3 in four months. Silver is a traveling salesman receiving \$5 a day and is away from home most of the time, covering Utah, Idaho, Wyoming and Colorado. Mrs. Silver, who is a large and handsome and a capable appearing young woman, says that she has been married at 20 East Seventh South. With her was a child aged 4, and she said there was another child aged 1 year. After her sister, Mrs. Nelson Hawk, had confirmed her story, the divorce was granted with \$20 a month alimony and \$50 attorney's fees.

Hattie E. Warner, with her mother present to corroborate her testimony, said that she was married to Mahlon M. Warner, Jr., in December, 1906, in Colorado, but had not lived with him since July, 1907. Warner is an iron worker, is now married to a woman, and has not contributed anything to his wife's support. With the decree she received an award of \$10 a month alimony.

Drink Evil Charged.

Demon Run entered into three cases, though non-support was principally charged as in all other cases. Sarah Hand Dwyer, now living with her mother, Mrs. Mary Hand at Sandy, said that her husband, William, was an habitual drunkard. "He was drunk nearly every time I saw him and he was very violent and the mother testified that Dwyer was sober only occasionally. He is now in Nevada working as a miner. Altogether he has paid for the support of his wife and their one child, a girl, named Salome, aged 8 months, \$10 since their marriage at Farmington in December, 1906. She got the decree, the custody of the child and \$25 a month alimony.

Mrs. Dezza Irene Skinner, smiling as if it were all a joke, and resplendent with a big red hat, told the court that William B. Skinner, a teamster, drinks and for some time has not supported her. She works out for a living and their two children, boys aged 6 and 4 years, are at Grantsville. Mrs. Skinner, who is of 112 East First South, knew the facts in the case.

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"FIGHTING BOB" IS AMONG HIS BEST FRIENDS

Salt Lake Welcomes Her Own
Naval Hero With Wide-
Open Arms.

HE TELLS OF NEEDS
OF AMERICAN NAVY

PACIFIC COAST PROTECTION IM-
PORTANT—PRAISE FOR OUR
SHIPS AND GUNNERS.

ADMIRAL EVANS' PROGRAM TODAY

Admiral Evans will be entertained at a luncheon at the Commercial club at 12:30 o'clock today. At 3 o'clock this afternoon he will review the High School cadets on the parade grounds. At that time he will be accompanied by Governor Spry and staff, the commanding officer of Fort Douglas and staff, Mayor Bransford, and majors of three battalions of the national guard. He will be greeted by the admiral's salute upon his arrival, and the battalion will execute the review and retreat parade. Admiral Evans will be given a reception Sunday morning, and will depart from the city Sunday afternoon.

NAVAL EXPERT IS INTERVIEWED

Admiral Evans consented to answer some special questions for The Herald touching on matters of world's interest.

"What, in your opinion, will be the result of the naval excitement apparent in both England and Germany, as shown in their efforts to surpass each other in naval equipment?"

"There has been a great deal of snarling, snapping and snoring of teeth, but I do not look for trouble between these two countries, at least for a long time yet. As I have often stated, a sufficient naval force is the surest method of keeping the peace. I have no wireless communication with the future, so I don't say I said there would always be peace."

"How about the criticisms of the present battleship construction, as to faulty features, ammunition, coal, and the like?"

"The fighting machines, of which the magazines have made so much."

"All bosh! Our battleships are the best in the world, ship for ship and date for date, and we can show 'em any time they want to start a war. Don't you worry about Uncle Sam. All he needs is more battleships on the Pacific coast, and they will all keep off the grass."

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, though on crutches temporarily as the result of physician's orders, stepped from the Oregon Short Line train last evening shortly before 9 o'clock and received the welcome of the representatives of Salt Lake's civic and military departments. More than 300 persons were present. An affecting greeting took place between Admiral Evans and James A. Callahan, Salt Lake pioneer, who lived in this city at the time the admiral, then a mere boy, was appointed to Annapolis.

The welcoming committee was composed of Governor William Spry, President N. J. Halloran, and Secretary Fisher Harris of the Commercial club, Mayor John S. Bransford, Adjutant General E. A. Wedgwood, Captain F. M. Savage of the Fifteenth infantry, Principal George Eaton of the High School, Joseph E. Caine, Dr. E. B. Pflanz, H. F. Redman, D. A. Callahan, S. C. Park, G. D. Burton and G. H. Christiansen.

When the admiral's party, including Mrs. Evans and James A. Callahan, had met the reception committee, they were escorted to waiting automobiles and taken to the Knutsford hotel, where, after resting for a time, Admiral Evans consented to see the press representatives.

Our Navy.

"As one of the integral parts of the American navy, admiral, would you tell us your candid opinion of that portion of the nation's defenses as compared with that of other nations in the event of war?" he was asked.

"Ship for ship," was the reply, "our battleships are just as good, and, to my mind, a little better than those of any other country. Of course, the older battleships do not compare favorably with the newer ones of either our navy or the navy of the foreign powers, but they are still good."

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GENERAL STRIKE IN COAL MINING CAMPS IN WESTERN PART OF CANADA

Winnipeg, April 2.—The coal strike in the western Canada mines became general today. All of the camps except one or two are affected by the agreement. The miners want the same terms as those given the Crow's Nest Pass Coal company's employees. This company withdrew from the operators' conference and made its own terms with its men.

It is understood that the Canadian Pacific railway has been prepared for the strike and has coal all over its system. At Lettbridge 10,000 tons of coal are stored on the prairie near the track. All of the camps in district No. 18, covering eastern British Columbia, and the province of Alberta, are affected by the strike with the exception of the camps of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal company at Fernie, Michel and Carleton Place, the Maple Leaf camp at Bellevue and Canada West at Tabor, who have broken away from the Western Coal Operators' association. John R. Garvin, vice president of district No. 18 of the United Mine Workers of America, has resigned. He will move to Ohio to live.

The miners declare there is no agreement, that an entirely different phase has been put on affairs within the last week by the agreement arrived at in the anthracite regions of the United States and by the agreement between the Independent Crow's Nest Pass Coal company and their men.

President Sherman's order to strike was a surprise to the mine owners. At a conference held at McLoud, an agreement was reached by the miners and operators which was submitted to a vote of the miners. The referendum carried by a good majority.

The Crow's Nest Pass Coal company, which withdrew from last week's conference, made an agreement with its men more favorable than that reached by the conference. When this became known, Sherman endeavored to equalize the schedules, but without success. Hence the breaking of the agreement with the operators. Miners at Fernie and Michel are not affected by Sherman's orders and are in operation.

The Best Sunday Paper

Tomorrow's Sunday Herald will contain many excellent special articles. Among the number will be:

- "Mr. Dooley on the Burning Issue," by Finley P. Dunne.
- "The Something of Somebody," short story, by Julian Street.
- "Some Points on Raising Girls," by Casper S. Yost.
- "Beating Ripley to It," one of the Shorty McCabe series, by Sewell Ford.
- "Murray and the Erie Criminals," by George T. Pardy.
- "Lieutenant Apollonio Jagiello, Poland's Joan of Arc," by Dolores McCarty.
- Franklin Fyles' dramatic gossip from New York.
- The best comic section in colors going.